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EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1965



1. Dr. Didsbury	C.407
2. Mr. Morley Parry	A.419
3. Mr. Perry	A.405
4. Miss Pidgeon	A.408

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IN OFFICE 1966

Chairman of the Council:	Councillor Mrs. M.T. Barr, J.P.
Chairman of the Public Health Committee:	Councillor Mrs. P.E. Thomas.
Clerk of the Council:	W. Wilmott, Esq.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	W.H. Sayers, Esq., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Surveyor:	R.H. Ruston, Esq., A.M.I.Mun.E., M.I.P.H.E.
Treasurer:	C.L. Wilson, Esq., A.C.C.S.
Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. Malcolm Smith Harvey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. James Leslie Gordon, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Major General, Retired).



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The Chairman and Members of
Eastry Rural District Council

Madam Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

The Rural District during 1965 continued its gradual increase in population of approximately 1% instead of the usual 2%. The increase in births that was noted in 1964 was not continued and the uncorrected birth rate fell to 16.6 per 1,000 population. There was little variation in the death rate although the slight reduction in total and slight increase in population gave a better figure, especially after correction. The hope that we might be seeing a steadying in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus was not realised.

The infectious disease occurrence in notifiable diseases was not expected to be high, and it was anticipated that after the outbreak of Measles in Mid-1964, this infection would be low in incidence. This did not happen and instead there was a higher prevalence than in either of the two preceding years.

Other virus diseases appear to be on the increase, perhaps because the pathologists are now able to identify more specifically the casual infection. They represent a very mixed clinical picture with signs and symptoms common to different causations, but there is emerging a clearer differentiation into the enteroviruses harboured in the bowel and passed from person-to-person as other bowel infections are; and the viruses that attack through the upper respiratory system or lymphoid tissue which are more dependent on droplet spread. All but the mildest attacks produce virus spread through the blood stream, and the same virus may cause intestinal symptoms, respiratory symptoms or nervous diseases.

Just such a situation arose in the district between April and August in 1965 when an outbreak of coxsackie virus infection gave rise to some cases simulating meningitis or mild encephalitis. The present problem is that the notification of infectious diseases procedure does not cover such infections.

The same difficulty arises in Salmonella infection. If the occurrence is readily identifiable in the form of a food poisoning outbreak, it is notifiable under the Food & Drugs Act procedure. If the infection causes such dysenteric symptoms that it can be described as dysentery, it is a case to be notified under infectious diseases procedure. But the cases that arise of Salmonella infection which do not fall into either category need to be known if investigation is to be made into the source of infection.

It is the development of bacteriological identification that has helped research into the fuller understanding of transmission of infection between humans as well as from animals to humans. It is this research that makes control of infectious disease an ever changing and developing problem, with legislation trailing behind. It is immunization against infectious diseases that has cleared the field to display the presence of yet other problems to attack, while Sulphonamides and anti-biotics have pushed back the bacterial invaders. But the invading germs are not inactive and are themselves learning to become immune to the anti-biotics, and so the battle for health goes on.

On the environmental factors applying to public health in the Rural District, you have already received the Chief Public Health Inspector's report which he circulates to you with such commendable promptitude each year. He makes very pertinent comment on the preservation of old dwellings in the light of the needs of the occupants. It will, I am sure, be appreciated that it must be the health and well being of the occupants that is the primary consideration for a public health and housing authority.

In the course of the year it was found necessary to call attention to the absence of adequate washing facilities for your employees in some of the sewage treatment plants. The co-incidence of your interest in providing adequate hand washing facilities in public conveniences was noted, and this helped to emphasize the defect in our arrangements. A little searching back into records was done at the time and while it did not prove necessary to bring up such re-inforcing background, it is of interest.

In one village where the sewage treatment plant is overloaded and has been of poor standard for many years, there was a clear picture of enterovirus infection present in the village from 1952 to 1960 causing five cases of poliomyelitis in three separate episodes. It would be too much of a simplification to link one situation directly with the other, but in a village of 150 dwellings this continuing story is worth remembering. Poliomyelitis vaccination has changed the situation throughout the population now and such grumbling infection in a community has been controlled - but only if the poliomyelitis protection level is kept up.

Infective hepatitis is not a notifiable disease in Kent. But cases of the infection have not been uncommon in the last five years, with limited outbreaks in residential homes and schools. A recent survey of this disease by World Health Organization advisors has likened the position to that of poliomyelitis just prior to the introduction of poliomyelitis vaccination, in that the urban areas are becoming 'salted' to the infection and that cases and outbreaks are now to be found outside urban areas in the more isolated rural communities. The virus of infective

hepatitis has not yet been successfully isolated to the extent of assisting research or vaccine production. It is a virus spread through poor hygiene and of bowel infection character. Rural isolation is unlikely to save us the consequences of poor hygiene if the virus gets loose.

You have over the last five years, reduced the pail closet sanitation in the district from 10% of dwellings to under 5%. Only fifteen dwellings out of 8,021 in the district are without water supply led into the house, and of these twelve are without a piped supply. Both of these problems are matters to which you give attention and seek improvement.

An unusual angle of public health administration in the district is the presence of a civil airport through which pass a significant number of tourists going on holiday abroad. There is also the seasonal arrival of working-permit holders who come to gain language experience or are brought to provide accent to a catering unit. Your Public Health Inspectors have kept a watchful eye on food hygiene, safety of water supply and, on occasions, imported food at the airport, while my deputy and I have been concerned with public health infectious disease control and the medical inspection of commonwealth and alien arrivals. Fortunately, very few planes arrive from beyond the 'excepted' area, but, nevertheless, it is one of the many possible ways that smallpox may enter the country. Vaccination is the guard.

In all matters concerning the Rural District, I have received the co-operation of your Chief Officers in the course of my duties and wish to express thanks for their help, and also my thanks to the Council for your interest in matters concerned with the Public Health.

MALCOLM S. HARVEY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

STATISTICS.

Population Mid-1965: 23,500 - increase over 1964 = 170.

Area - unchanged: 54,276 acres = 84.65 square miles.

Live Births: 390. - decrease over 1964 = 34.

Male: 175 Female: 215. Illegitimate 27 = 7% total births.

Stillbirths: 7. - increase over 1964 = 3.

Place of birth: 35.5% of births took place at home.
35% occurred in Kent & Canterbury Hospital.
13% in Ramsgate Hospital.
12.5% in Buckland Hospital, Dover, and
4% in Nursing Homes or Hospitals elsewhere.

Deaths: 346. - decrease on 1964 = 7.

Male: 168 Female: 178.

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) - 6.

Under 1 week = 1; to 1 month = 1; to 1 year = 4.

Birth Rate: 16.6 adjusted rate = 18.76. England & Wales: = 18.

Infant Mortality rate: 15.4 deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.

England & Wales: = 19.

Perinatal Mortality rate: (Deaths under 1 week and stillbirths per
1,000 live and stillbirths) = 20.

England & Wales: = 26.9

Death rate = 14.72 per 1,000 population = adjusted = 10.

England & Wales: = 11.5

Stillbirth rate = 18.8 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Unadjusted statistics for the East Kent United District - 1965 for comparison:

Population Mid-1965	=	105,140.
Births:	1819	Birth rate: 17.3
Deaths:	1522	Death rate: 14.48
% Illegitimate births:		7%
Perinatal Mortality rate:		23.3
Infant Mortality rate:		19.24
Stillbirth rate:		13.

Infectious Disease Incidence.

The following tabulations shows the incidence and age distribution of cases during 1965:-

	Quarters of Year				By Age Groups						Totals:	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+		1965	1964
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-		2	3
Measles.	215	64	12	114	219	177	15	4	-		415	219
Whooping Cough.	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-		4	60
Pneumonia.	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2		3	4
Dysentery.	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	3	-		9	22
Acute Encephalitis (P.I.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	2
Erysipelas.	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1		2	-
Food Poisoning.	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2		4	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		1	-
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	TOTAL:	
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	2	3	1	7	
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		1

Causes of Death

<u>Cause:</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1965:</u>	<u>Under</u> <u>Age 65:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1964:</u>
Tuberculosis. Respiratory.	2	1	2	-	1
Tuberculosis. Other.	-	-	-	-	1
All other Infectious & Parasitic Diseases.	2	2	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasms. Stomach.	5	1	2	3	8
" " Lungs & Bronchus.	17	7	15	2	11
" " Breast.	7	3	-	7	2
" " Uterus.	1	-	-	1	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms.	21	7	13	8	31
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia.	1	-	-	1	1
Diabetes.	2	-	-	2	3
Vascular lesions of Nervous System.	39	5	17	22	61
Coronary disease, angina.	59	22	34	25	46
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	2	-	1	1	5
Other Heart Diseases.	67	4	15	52	59
Other circulatory diseases.	23	1	11	12	23
Pneumonia.	23	4	8	15	16
Bronchitis.	9	1	9	-	16
Other diseases of Respiratory System.	6	4	6	-	3
Ulcers of Stomach & Duodenum.	3	2	3	-	3
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea.	2	-	-	2	2
Nephritis: Nephrosis.	4	1	1	3	6
Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1	-	1
Congenital malformation.	2	2	1	1	2
Other defined or ill defined diseases.	33	11	17	16	36
Motor vehicle accidents.	4	2	3	1	4
All other accidents.	9	5	5	4	7
Suicide.	2	1	2	-	1
Male:	168				165
Female:	178				188
<u>Total:</u>	<u>346</u>				<u>353</u>
Population:	23,500				23,330
Death rate:	14.72				15.13
(unadjusted)					
(adjusted)	10.				10.7

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION.

(Figures provided by the County Medical Officer of Health).

Smallpox:

Primary vaccination (age 1 year).	=	174.
Revaccination.	=	Nil.
Births 1964 less infant deaths 1964/5 ÷ 2	=	415
% vaccinated	=	42%

Diphtheria:

	<u>Under 5</u>	<u>5 - 15 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Primary protection:	305	3	308
Re-inforcing:	202	178	380

All the primary inoculations under age 5 included protection also against tetanus and whooping cough, and all the re-inforcing inoculations included protection also against tetanus.

Poliomyelitis:

	<u>Under 4</u>	<u>5 - 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Protected or protection boosted:	332	256	588

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Factories Acts: Inspections made for the purpose of provisions as to health in factories were as follows:-

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	2	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	54	80	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	58	82	3	-

The number of cases in which defects were found were:-

(s.1) Want of cleanliness - 1 - remedied.

(s.7) Unsuitable or defective sanitation: - 3

Total: - 4 - remedied 1.

No prosecutions were instituted.

Only one outworker was recorded - a maker of lampshades.

Food Poisoning.

While only four cases were notified, some fifteen cases were known to have occurred. Three of these were sporadic cases of food poisoning not recognized as having any connection with an outbreak. Two of these were of Salmonella Typhi murium of unknown origin. One case of staphylococcal toxin food poisoning was the evidence of a risk that fortunately did not involve others and was recognized in time.

The other notified case was of Salmonella Typhi murium food poisoning as part of an outbreak in a Services establishment.

Some 200 persons were at a dance, of whom fourteen subsequently reported food poisoning; two visitors and twelve amongst the Station personnel. The suspected food was Scotch Eggs which were part of the refreshments at the dance and were left-overs eaten by Station personnel next day. A contributing factor was the warmth of the pantry in which the food was stored, which provided ideal culture conditions for infection.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1949. (Section 47).

It was unfortunately found necessary to seek an Order for the removal of an elderly man to a place of safety. This was the second time that this case had to be helped against his will. He was admitted to Benstead House, Faversham, on a Justices Order, suffering from mild heart failure, oedema and varicose ulceration of the legs, and living in appalling insanitary conditions. An extension of the Order to obtain completion of treatment in hospital was found necessary, and the co-operation of the hospital was sought that I should be given ample warning of his fitness for discharge, in order that a Court Order should be sought to prevent the old man from returning to his insanitary and unfit dwelling. Alas this arrangement went astray. The District Welfare Officer in order to encourage the old man to accept a place in a Kent County Old Folks unit, drove him to see the place in mind and then to his insanitary dwelling hoping to convince him of the wisdom. This well intentioned measure failed completely as the old man shut the door and locked out the District Officer, refusing to budge or to accept help in maintaining himself.

The sad end to the story was that despite efforts by the Welfare Service to assist the old man, he remained isolated until found in a collapsed state, when he was admitted to hospital as an emergency and died of vitamin deficiency (beri-beri) and heart failure. There is no knowing what this old man found so unacceptable in present day conditions that he remained such a determined hermit. There were relatives to whom he could have turned for help and who had tried to help.

The following matters are included as not being specifically referred to in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

Food premises and food preparation places number 172 in the district, and 127 are registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. A total of 546 inspections of such premises were made by the Inspectors.

The 31 distributors of milk handle bottled milk from sources outside the district and are subject to sampling at source or by the County Food and Drugs Inspectors. No sampling was done by our staff.

The meat inspection carried out at the one remaining slaughterhouse in the district, disclosed 1.7% of sheep and lambs infected with disease other than tuberculosis or cyster cerci, and 2.8% of pigs showing the presence of tuberculosis in some part or organ. 100% inspection of carcasses was achieved.

The Inspector's report covered the housing inspection work. The only cases of overcrowding were family groupings subject to adjustment and no statutory action was required.

There were 16 licensed caravan sites with an estimated total of 650 caravans, of which 150 represented permanent caravan dwellers. No site for permanent or seasonal gypsy caravan dwellings was yet settled and discussion continues.

Only two hop pickers' camps were occupied, both very small units with a total of 48 occupants.

The water supply to the Rural District is of high quality and purity, coming from Thanet Water Board's several chalk sources. A representative chemical analysis follows from a sample taken in early January from a tap on the rising main in Stourmouth:-

The nuisance of NOISE continues each Cherry picking time from the conflict of casually placed explosive scarers and new or sick residents. The reproduction of the cries of frightened birds broadcast by loud speakers in the orchards, is a particular variety of nuisance that is found intolerable by those suffering nervous strain or early nervous disorder from other causes, who may have sought peace in the Garden of England only to find war between man and nature.

Medical supervision of Manston Civil Airfield involved the medical inspection of 329 aliens. The number of incoming flights were 2,526.

Aliens arriving	-	7,767
Commonwealth	-	2,091
Other British	-	92,013
<u>Total:</u>	-	<u>101,871</u>

For public health control of aircraft from infected areas, information in advance of arrival is received from the Boarding Officer of H.M. Customs. Either the Medical Officer of Health or Deputy Medical Officer of Health attends. The Medical Officer of Health of Ramsgate is also willing to help in emergency under mutual aid arrangements.

For medical inspection of Commonwealth immigrants or aliens, the Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and two local General Medical Practitioners are warranted to do this work.

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH
1965

Report by Chief Public Health Inspector

To the Chairman and Members of
The Eastry Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting a report on work in the field of environmental health with which your Public Health Inspectors have been concerned during the year 1965. An impression of the range of this work may be gathered from the table at the end of the report, although it would be wrong to assume that activities are confined to the implementation of statutory obligations.

In Housing, Food Hygiene and General Sanitation, fresh problems and changing circumstances continually arise, calling for a regular and critical examination of current ideas and practices; this is as relevant to administrative procedures, records and reports, as it is to work in the field.

The report follows the pattern of previous years only so far as thought necessary to form a basis for assessing progress and a guide to work that lays ahead. Repetitive information and data have been deliberately omitted and written comment limited to matters thought worthy of concern.

I trust the form and intention of the report will be acceptable to the Council.

W. H. SAYERS

Chief Public Health Inspector.

FEBRUARY, 1966.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. H. SAYERS.

Cert. S.I.B.
Cert. Meat & Food Inspection.
Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A. H. LAWRENCE.
(Deputy)

Cert. S.I.B.
Cert. Meat & Food Inspection.

P. J. BREWER.

Cert. S.I.B.
Cert. Meat & Food Inspection.
Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Clerk:

MRS. E. WITCOMBE.

Rodent Operative:

P. U. LAWRENCE.

HOUSING.

54 houses were reported during the year as unfit and beyond repair at reasonable expense; 33 Demolition and Closing Orders were made; 14 houses were demolished; 7 families were re-housed from condemned houses; 38 condemned houses were still occupied at the end of the year.

In a year when more unfit houses were considered than ever before, it is inevitable that misgivings should arise when demolition orders are proposed on old and sometimes picturesque cottages. The well-intentioned aims of all concerned for the preservation of rural England deserve consideration and respect but must I suggest, be tempered with a degree of realism which is perhaps sometimes lacking. We are primarily concerned with cottages as homes for healthy, hopeful human beings and, if they are pleasing to the eye, so much the better, but the simple truth to be faced is that dwellings built to the ideas of the 17th or 18th Century do not, and cannot without considerable expenditure be made to satisfy the needs of our day. Every help, advice and encouragement has always been given to serious proposals for reconditioning dwellings worthy of preservation, but when these are not forthcoming then it is surely false sentiment that would leave rotting and derelict cottages to disfigure our countryside.

FOOD.

Few food premises do not now sell sausages and pies, and there is intense competition between manufacturers to supply retail outlets. Reputable manufacturers are well aware of the need to maintain high standards of food hygiene in their plants, but too often products delivered in first class condition to retailers, deteriorate before consumption through lack of care in the shop or in the house. The cause may be failure to sell stock in strict rotation, lack of care in display and storage, or misuse of refrigeration.

Code marking of wrappers is rarely intelligible to anyone outside the factory and date stamping is open to argument, but irrespective of the manner in which the age of a product is recorded, every retailer has a clear responsibility to see that it is sold in good condition.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The Building Regulations, 1965, will be in operation when this report appears. So far as drainage is concerned, the changes in general give legal effect to what has long been good drainage practice and are in line with developments which have been taking place over a number of years. Larger cesspools will be required, adding considerably to building costs, but will be of little benefit unless a corresponding increase in the emptying services becomes possible.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Following a recommendation to the Public Health Committee, all Public Conveniences in the district were surveyed with a view to improvements, such as washing facilities, where necessary. A visitor's impression of a district is so often formed on the condition of its public conveniences and it is unfortunate that the condition of two of those visited left much to be desired.

CARAVANS & CAMPING.

Static caravans on licensed holiday sites increase, to the exclusion of those in transit, and in a more affluent age become for many the equivalent of a week-end cottage, once the prerogative of the few. The financial attraction to site owners is clear and so the development is likely to continue, but it is important to recognise a clear distinction between the static caravan and genuine recreational tent and caravan camping, the very essence of which is mobility. The number of camping tourists grows each year and during the holiday season there is now a clear demand for one or more sites in the district, ready and equipped to accommodate tourists.

Since 1962, the Council have been considering the provision of a site for GYPSIES & OTHER TRAVELLERS!

HOUSING

(1) Formal Action taken under the Housing Act, 1957.

No. of houses reported under Section 16	54
No. of Demolition Orders made	27
No. of Closing Orders made	6
No. of Undertakings accepted	1
No. of houses demolished	14
No. of Demolition Orders revoked	10
No. of Closing Orders revoked	1
No. of Undertakings cancelled	1

(2) Improvement Grants.

(a) Discretionary Grants.

Total No. of houses in respect of which Grants have been approved since July, 1954	720
Total expenditure involved	£548,923
Total of Grants approved	£200,382

Grants approved during the year 1965:-

(1) No. of dwellings in respect of which Grants were approved	41
Owner/occupied	18

(2) Total cost of schemes approved £43,755
(Average £1067 per dwelling)

(3) Amount ascribed to improvements: £32,717
(Average £798 per dwelling)

(4) Amount ascribed to repairs: £11,038
(Average £269 per dwelling)

(5) Total of Grants approved: £13,808
(Average £336 per dwelling)

(6) The maximum grant of £400 was approved in 21 cases.

(b) Standard Grants.

TWENTY-ONE applications for Standard Grants were approved; twelve being from owner/occupiers.

The following is a summary of the major works to be carried out to the SIXTY-TWO dwellings for which Grants were approved during the year:-

	<u>No. of dwellings.</u>			
<u>Improved Natural Lighting and Ventilation</u>	22
<u>Domestic hot water supply:</u>	60
Water heating by GAS	5
" " " ELECTRICITY	15
" " " SOLID FUEL	40
Combined cooker/water heaters	20
Open fires with Back Boilers	8
Independent Boilers	12
<u>Bathrooms provided:</u>				
Within existing buildings	39
By building new structure	18
<u>New drainage systems provided:</u>	24
<u>Space heating provided:</u>				
Electric power points	15
Approved solid fuel appliances	7
<u>Ventilated Foodstores constructed:</u>	37

WATER SUPPLY

There are 8,021 dwelling houses in the district, of which TWELVE only are now without a piped supply. THREE houses draw a main supply from standpipes.

Samples Taken:

Bacteriological:

From main supplies:	11	All satisfactory.
From private wells:	10	3 sources unfit.
From Watercress Beds:	7	5 unsatisfactory.
From School Swimming Pools:	5	All satisfactory.

Chemical:

From main supplies:	2	Satisfactory.
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DRAINAGE

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year:-

Drainage works supervised and tested:	New buildings	...	172
	Existing buildings		121
Existing buildings connected to sewers	...	...	19
Testing of drains:	No. of water tests applied	...	352
	No. of mirror tests applied	...	286
	No. of air tests applied	...	26
	No. of smoke tests applied	...	5
Cesspools constructed	...	...	87
Septic tanks constructed	...	...	14
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	48

PAIL CLOSETS

4

The following table shows the approximate number of Pail Closets existing in the various parishes:-

Parish.	No. of Dwelling Houses at 31/12/65	Approx. No. of Dwelling Houses with Pail Closets at:	
		31/12/65	31/12/60
ACOL	78	-	1
ASH	916	42	120
AYLESHAM	1156	2	2
EASTRY	713	6	28
EYTHORNE	636	15	20
GOODNESTONE	139	27	53
MINSTER	980	4	9
MONKTON	142	13	19
NONINGTON	233	36	49
NORTHBOURNE	283	12	55
PRESTON	227	26	46
RIPPLE	126	16	26
SARRE	44	3	10
SHOLDEN	217	5	55
STAPLE	145	46	69
STOURMOUTH	85	15	26
ST. NICHOLAS	256	4	28
SUTTON	294	13	31
TILMANSTONE	107	10	28
WINGHAM	581	21	58
WOODNESBOROUGH	353	51	120
WORTH	310	8	24
TOTAL:	8021	375	877

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection.

One small slaughterhouse only is in use. 100% inspection is carried out, for which no charge is made.

Animals killed and inspected:- Sheep & lambs - 178.

Pigs - 354.

Total weight of carcasses and offal condemned:- 271 lbs.

General Food Inspection.

The following quantities of food were inspected and surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:-

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	2667 lbs.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 "
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 "
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 "
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 "
Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 "
Whipped Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 "
Other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 "

Public Health (Imported Foods) Regulations.

Manston Civil Airport - Inspection of Imported Food.

Peaches - 1400 kilos.

Pears - 132 cwt.

Beans - 7180 kilos.

This table shows the range of Public Health Inspectors' duties in connection with environmental health; numbers of visits made are given to indicate the proportion of time devoted to various duties.

In connection with the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1326
In connection with Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	518
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1620
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Factories Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Hop Pickers Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Special Sewerage Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

COMPLAINTS

One hundred and thirty-five complaints were made to the Department during the year on the following subjects:-

Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fly & Wasp Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

